U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT SaltCreekOilSpill (E15607) - Removal Polrep



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Region VI

Subject: POLREP #18

FINAL - Transfer of Oversight to OCC

SaltCreekOilSpill (E15607)

V6QL Marietta, OK

Latitude: 33.9529310 Longitude: 97.0224430

To:

From: Jhana Enders, OSC

Date: 1/14/2016 **Reporting Period:** 01/14/2016

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number: Contract Number:
D.O. Number: Action Memo Date:

Response Authority: OPAResponse Type:EmergencyResponse Lead:PRPIncident Category:Removal Action

NPL Status: Non NPL Operable Unit: 00
Mobilization Date: 1/30/2014 Start Date: 1/3

Mobilization Date:1/30/2014Start Date:1/30/2014Demob Date:Completion Date:10/11/2015

CERCLIS ID: RCRIS ID:

ERNS No.: State Notification:

FPN#: E15607 Reimbursable Account #:

1.1.1 Incident Category

Emergency

1.1.2 Site Description

On 30 January 2015, EPA received notification from the NRC of a discharge estimated at 1200 barrels of crude oil from a pipeline owned by JP Energy, Irving, Texas. The discharge occurred near Marietta, Love County, Oklahoma and was reported to have impacted an unknown Creek later identified as Salt Creek, a tributary to Lake Texoma. The cause of the discharge was unknown. The site is located on rural property which is used for oil production and oil field services and ranching. The discharge was from a 4 inch pipeline.

1.1.2.1 Location

The estimated 1200 barrel pipeline spill occurred near the city of Marietta, Love County, Oklahoma (33.952931 Latitude, 97.022443 Longitude).

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

Salt Creek is a tributary to Lake Texoma which houses drinking water intakes and the Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge. Hickory Creek, Love Valley Wildlife Management Area and Hickory Creek Wildlife Management Area are also located in the vicinity of the site.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

An OSC and START contractor were activated to respond to the discharge. EPA also notified ODEQ and DOI of the incident. Upon arrival onsite, the EPA Team met with the RP and visually confirmed the oil impact to Salt Creek. The spill pathway impacted approximately 0.95 miles of land surface and Salt Creek. RP Contractors were onsite assessing the spill, deploying boom, constructing dams, and removing oil from the creek.

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Narrative

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

On 01/14/2016, No visible oil or oil sheen has been observed in the creek or previous seep area during additional site visits and follow up conducted from December 2015 to the beginning of January 2016. The site visits were conducted in normal weather conditions as well as after rainfall events. OCC will continue oversight for groundwater and any additional work related to landowner concerns.

On 12/14/15, a site visit was conducted by EPA and OCC on 14 December 2015. No visible oil was observed. Due to landowner concerns and reports of seepage after rain events, EPA and OCC will continue to monitor the creek in normal weather conditions as well as after rainfall events.

On 11/27/2015, JP Energy submitted a supplemental site characterization work plan to further evaluate and characterize potential impacts from discharged oil. EPA and OCC will review the document and provide comments as needed. EPA and OCC will continue to monitor the site after rain events.

On 11/10/2015, due to landowner concerns, EPA set up a conference call with JP Energy, OCC, and landowners to discuss outstanding issues.

On 10/12/2015, a site visit was conducted. According to the RP, a total of approximately 767 bbl of crude oil has been recovered. The EPA Team noted no visible oil or oil sheen within Salt Creek during the site walk. OSC Enders was briefed of the final site walk findings via electronic mail due to other involvement. Landowners have expressed concerns of oil seeping into the creek during rain events.

During the period from 4/5/2015 to 10/11/2015, the RP and their contractors continued oil recovery and restoration activities. As requested by EPA, the RP provided weekly summaries of the response and restoration efforts conducted on-site. Heavy rains from Tropical Storm Bill during the month of May 2015, resulted in a Federal Disaster Declaration for Love County, Oklahoma, that hindered cleanup and restoration activities. The RP conducted weekly inspections of boom deployed within Salt Creek and made repairs, as needed. Any visible oil or oil sheen was removed with sorbent pads. The RP continued excavating areas impacted by the spill, including the initial spill pathway between the discharge location and the entry to Salt Creek. Areas impacted by the spill and response activities were restored with clean fill and graded, followed by sprigging with grass.

During response activities, RP contractors installed 7 of the 13 monitoring wells in the area between the discharge location and the entry to Salt Creek to monitor for subsurface petroleum contamination. RP contractors also installed two oil diversion and recovery trenches to address the oil seep identified during the 10 April 2015 site walk. RP contractors conducted product recovery from the trenches as well as the monitoring wells through the week of 5 October 2015. Forty-four sediment samples were collected from the bed of Salt Creek along the spill pathway and analyzed for BTEX and TPH GRO-DRO, all of which showed concentrations below the OCC Tier 1 Risk-Based Screening levels for Sensitive Area Soil, the OCC Category 1 Maximum Levels for Non-Residential Soil, or the EPA Regional Screening Levels for Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Soils. Confirmation samples from 23 locations were collected from the spill pathway between the release point and the entry to Salt Creek and analyzed for BTEX and TPH. Sample locations showing exceedances of the OCC Tier 1 Risk-Based Screening levels for Sensitive Area Soil or the OCC Category 1 Maximum Levels for Non-Residential Soil were excavated and backfilled with clean fill.

On 4/10/2015, a follow-up site walk was conducted. The EPA Team and representatives from the RP, ODEQ, and the OCC were in attendance. During the site walk, the EPA Team observed oil seeping from the creek bank. No additional crude oil was observed in Salt Creek. The ODEQ and OCC requested further investigation by the RP as to the source of the seeping oil. As of the date of the site walk, the RP recovered approximately 760 bbl of crude oil and 13,550 bags of oil-impacted debris. Recovered oil was recycled and sent for sale and reuse; recovered water was sent for disposal at the Carter County Saltwater Disposal Well; oil-impacted debris was sent for disposal to Southern Plains Landfill near Ninnekah, Oklahoma; and oil-impacted soil was landfarmed on-site under the oversight of the OCC.

On 2/16/2015, the RP collected water samples from each of the three retention ponds. The samples were sent to Pace Analytical Services in Allen, Texas, to be analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and total xylene (BTEX); total dissolved solids (TDS); and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The results of the analyses indicated all three levels were below the applicable Oklahoma Pollution Discharge Elimination System (OPDES) daily maximum concentrations for discharge to surface water and below the OCC Tier 1 Risk Based Screening Levels (RSLs).

On 02/09/15, Due to some inconsistencies in daily reporting, the OSC coordinated a meeting with JP Energy and their upper management to develop a new daily report format. The daily activities will now be reported in the, 'Documents' section under, 'RP Daily Updates.' The report will reflect the previous day activities in order to let the frac tanks settle overnight which should give a more accurate oil recovery number.

On 02/07/15, the RP continued oil removal activities with 70 total personnel on-site. The RP contractor personnel were onsite picking up, bagging and staging oiled vegetation. Water washing and leaf blowers were used to move the oil to recovery areas. The majority of the oil has been washed to between underflow dams 4 and 5. RP contractors operated 2 vac trucks recovering oil directly before underflow dam 5 with 2 skimmers. RP contractors also continued scraping oil from the creek bank with rakes between underflow dams 1 and 2. Due to some reporting issues, the OSC has scheduled a meeting tomorrow with the RP to go over the daily report format.

On 02/06/2015, Per RP Update: 4 skimmers deployed. 70 people working on site today on the cleanup. 4 vac trucks working. 4 boats being dragged to carry debris and/or wash down pumps. 6 wash down pumps deployed in the creek for moving oil. 500 bags collected today. Total bags to date 2825. 5 bbl of crude oil recovered today from skimming, and were brought up the hill in vac trucks to be stored in vac trucks. 22 bbl have been removed from site to be put back in the system. 552 bbl of water have been

recovered. 452 bbl water have been sent for disposal to the Carter County Disposal in Wilson, OK. To date 437 bbl have been recovered by our calculations.

On 02/05/2015, the RP continued oil removal activities with 70 total personnel on-site. The RP contractor personnel were on-site picking up, bagging and staging oiled vegetation. Water washing and leaf blowers were used to move the oil to recovery areas. The majority of the oil has been washed to between underflow dams 2 and 3 and between underflow dams 4 and 5. RP contractors operated 2 skimmers with 2 vac trucks removing oil and 2 additional vac trucks recovering oil directly from the creek without skimmers. Underflow dam #2 was re-constructed with a larger pipe. RP contractors also conducted scraping of oil from the creek bank with rakes. According to the RP, approximately 412 bbl of oil has been recovered to date

On 02/04/2015, the RP continued oil removal activities with 70 total personnel onsite. The RP contractor personnel were onsite picking up and bagging oiled vegetation. Water washing and leaf blowers were used to move the oil to recovery areas. RP contractors operated a total of 5 vac trucks and two skimmers for oil recovery. Underflow dams #6, #5, #4 and #3 were re-constructed due to the heavy rain and flooding on 02.01.15. As of 02/04/15, a total of approximately 329 bbl of crude oil has been recovered. Additionally, the ruptured section of pipeline was repaired (welded).

On 02/03/2015, the RP continued oil removal activities with a crew of approximately 30 today. RP contractor personnel were onsite picking up and bagging oiled vegetation, water washing was used to move the oil to recovery areas. RP contractors operated 2 skimmers with 2 vac trucks removing oil. Underflow dam #8 was completed and re-construction (due to heavy rain/flooding) of underflow dam #6 was started. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) out of Tulsa, Oklahoma visited the site to conduct an assessment and will provide a report of findings.

On 02/02/2015, the RP continued oil removal activities with a light crew today as previous crew was working since 01/30/15 and off for rest. 20 RP contractor personnel were onsite picking up and bagging oiled vegetation, as well as 2 skimmers and one vac truck removing oil. One additional underflow dam (9) was constructed downstream from underflow dam 8. The EPA team conducted air monitoring for CO, H2S, VOCs, LEL, and O2 at the vac truck and skimmer locations and near underflow dam 1 where crews were bagging and removing debris. Air monitoring detected no concentrations above background.

On 2/1/2015, RP continued Response operations. During the night of 1/31/15 - 2/1/15 runoff from heavy rain in the area drained into Salt Creek, resulting in the washout of 6 of the 7 underflow dams constructed previously. Underflow dam 7, the last underflow dam downstream remained intact. On the morning of 2/1/15, the EPA team observed water in Salt Creek had risen significantly, however the discharged oil remained contained by boom deployed by RP contractors upstream of underflow dam 7. Oil sheen was observed downstream, but no free product was observed. During the day, RP contractors focused on water management, and deployed 15 two inch pumps, 1 four inch pump, 1 six inch pump, and 1 ten inch pump at underflow dam 7 to transfer water and prevent washout of the underflow dam. Sand bags were also used to shore up underflow dam 7. As of 1511 hours, the water level at underflow dam 7 had dropped leaving approximately 4 feet of freeboard at underflow dam 7. Not only rain but excessive mud was challenging for heavy equipment onsite. Onsite personnel increased to 72.

As a precaution an 8th dam was partially constructed downstream of underflow dam 7 that could be completed quickly if needed. RP contractors deployed hard boom at three locations downstream and sorbent boom at five locations downstream of dam 8.

No material entered Lake Texoma. The damaged section of pipeline will be sent for hydrostatic testing.

The EPA team conducted air monitoring for CO, H2S, VOCs, LEL, and O2, at oil impacted areas, and observed concentrations to be consistent with background.

The ERRs contractor (EQ) has resources in Ft Worth, Tx if needed (SWS). Approximately 3-4 hours mobe time.

As of 31 January 2015, RP contractors had mobilized ten (10) vac trucks, eight (8) frac tanks, five (5) track hoes, two (2) bulldozers, and three (3) drum skimmers. The EPA Team walked the entire spill pathway with the RP to assess conditions, resources and to photo document. The RP contractors constructed underflow dams at 7 locations in Salt Creek from 30-31 January. Oil removal operations continued in the creek utilizing three (3) drum skimmers, and multiple vacuum trucks. Recovered oil is transferred to onsite frac tanks pending disposal. RP contractors deployed additional hard boom downstream of the extent of the spill. RP Contractors also continued oil and impacted vegetation removal in the spill pathway between the discharge location and the entry point to Salt Creek.

On 30 January 2015, OSC Enders and START contractors were mobilized to assess site conditions and provide assistance as needed. The EPA Team met with the Responsible Party (RP) and conducted an assessment which confirmed Salt Creek had been impacted from the discharge. The RP had begun cleanup operations

Oil was observed along the length of the impacted creek, to a distance of approximately 0.95 miles from the discharge point. The oil was contained by hard and sorbent boom deployed by the RP. RP Contractors were onsite with approximately 20 response personnel. The primary OSRO is Dillon Environmental, supported by Hull's Environmental. The RP consultant Apex Environmental was also onsite. There are five recovery points in the creek with vac trucks removing oil, and two dams (not underflow). A third dam (underflow) is being constructed downstream of the spill. The RP deployed two drum skimmers at two of the five recovery points. Oil in the water was observed along the entire spill pathway. No material reached Texoma Lake. The RP plans to leave a small crew onsite to receive additional equipment and supplies overnight. Operations will commence at 0600 on 31 January 2015.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

JP Energy, LP 600 East Las Colinas Blvd Suite 2000 Irving, Texas 75039

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

Waste Stream	Medium	Quantity	Manifest #	Treatment	Disposal

2.2 Planning Section

No information available at this time.

2.3 Logistics Section

No information available at this time.

2.4 Finance Section

No information available at this time.

2.5 Other Command Staff

No information available at this time.

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

US EPA JP Energy ODEQ OCC FWS

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

DOI PHMSA

4. Personnel On Site

Apex Environmental, an environmental consultant for the RP.

5. Definition of Terms

No information available at this time.

6. Additional sources of information

No information available at this time.

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.